

THEIR BRAVERY WON.

The Terrible Fighting That was Done Before Manila Surrendered.

THE ASTOR BATTERY BEARS THE BRUNT

Of the Fire of the Spaniards, But Gloriously Sustains the Elan of the American Soldier—Private Phoenix Shot Dead While Raising Old Glory on the Ramparts of the Spanish Defenses. Our Soldiers Fought Through Four Lines of Entrenchments, and When the White Flag Was Raised General Jaudenes Burst Into Tears—List of Killed and Wounded.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—A dispatch to the World from Manila, dated August 19, via Hong Kong, says: The hardest fighting at the capture of Manila was done by the Astor battery, which led the advance.

Brigadier General McArthur, commanding the brigade, complimented the men in the highest terms right in the midst of the battle for their valor and success.

The Astor battery led the column supported by the Minnesota volunteers and the Twenty-third regulars. The latter batteries were too heavy to move through the swamps.

The march was along the Pasay road, on the right of the river Pasig, where the fleet could give no assistance. At the junction of the Cincin road the vanguard came without warning upon a strong Spanish entrenchment. Suddenly the enemy rained a deadly fire upon the Americans, killing two men of the Astor battery, First Sergeant Holmes and Second Sergeant Cremins, and one Minnesota man, private Patterson, at the same time wounding a score of others.

Sergeant Cremins after he was shot started to his gun, and the next moment fell dead beside the piece.

The Astor battery was forced to fall back from the murderous fire, temporarily leaving the two guns. But the reserves under Colonel Owenshine, came up promptly and with their support the Astor charged the enemy with only revolvers for weapons, quickly regained their guns and put into action again with increased vigor. The Spaniards then were speedily put to flight.

The following is the list of casualties in the Astor battery:

KILLED.
M. E. Holmes, first sergeant.
D. Cremins, second sergeant.

WOUNDED.
R. H. Sillman, sergeant.
H. Van Horn, corporal.
C. Baker, private.
G. Bewell, private.
C. Dunn, private.
T. J. Hayden, private.
W. H. Seymour, private.
C. E. Van Pelt, private.

Private Dunn's wound is serious. The other wounded men will get well.

Other Casualties.
The losses were pretty evenly divided between the two brigades. The following are the names of killed and wounded soldiers, outside of the Astor battery:

KILLED.
Samuel Howell, fourth regular.
William Lewis, Nebraska volunteers.
Robert McCann, fourth regular.
Edward O'Neill, California volunteers.
A. P. Patterson, private, Minnesota volunteers.

—Phoenix, private, Colorado volunteers.
August Thollen, private, Twenty-third U. S. I.

WOUNDED.
Bernard Buren, captain Minnesota volunteers, severely.
O. Zeback, captain Minnesota volunteers, seriously.
—Baker, private, Twenty-third volunteers.
—Carlson, private, Minnesota volunteers.
John Dunmore, private California volunteers.

Albert Hammonson, private, California volunteers.
—Kahl, private, Minnesota volunteers.
—McCann, private, Twenty-third regulars.
Private Moore, Minnesota volunteers.
Private Morgan, Twenty-third regulars.
Private Newman, Twenty-third regulars.
Private Parker, Twenty-third regulars.
Private Tetoff, Minnesota volunteers.

The Spanish loss is estimated at not less than 200, including both killed and wounded, and in the neighborhood of 800 captured.

Most stores of military and naval supplies were seized. The casualties on the American side were confined to the land side. Not a man on the fleet was injured.

Through four lines of entrenchments, extending for two miles, the enemy was driven in a panic to the walled portion of Manila. There the Spanish surrendered.

Spanish General Barrios Into Tears.
As the stars and stripes were raised over the official residence of the governor, Captain General Jaudenes, burst into tears and his suite hid their faces in their hands.

Almost impregnable fortifications had been stormed, including four block houses and innumerable street blockades. All were carried with the pluck and valor characteristic of the Americans.

In General Greene's brigade, the Colorado and California volunteers and the Eighteenth regulars drove the Spaniards back in panic. East and west they did deeds of bravery. The soldiers knew on Friday night that an attack was to be made. Revell was wounded at 4 o'clock. The troops arose singing and cheering. For weeks they have been camped in swamps or lying in ditches filled with water, exposed to the tropical rains. They had waited patiently for the order to attack and when it came the demonstrations were unanimous along the lines.

A heavy rain set in as the troops left camp. The men marched two miles in mud over shoals to the entrenchments. Each carried two days' rations and 150 cartridges.

The American entrenchments extended from the beach on the left 1,500 yards in a northeast direction, terminating in a vice swamp. The ground was covered with water, bamboo and rank vegetation. The enemy's trenches varied from 200 to 500 yards. The one in front was 500 yards. To the east of the beach in the Manila road and 1,200 yards further is the Pasay road. Both roads passed through the lines into the city. Almost impassable swamps lie between the roads.

General Greene's brigade occupied the left from the beach across the Manila road to the swamp. General McArthur's brigade had the right on both sides of the Pasay road. Directly in front of General McArthur was a Spanish battery and a block house.

The troops arrived in position on the lines at 8:30 a. m. Four battalions of reserves, five full battalions of regulars, and one full battalion of militia were in the line. The division held the territory between the beach and the Manila road. The monitor Monterey at 9 a. m. steamed slowly across the bay in front of Manila. The flagship Olympia, the cruiser Raleigh and the gunboat Petrel followed.

It was found impossible. Thousands entered in companies, took possession of empty houses and began pillaging. Malate and Ermita, the fashionable resort district were deserted. The troops scattered and stopped the insurgents pillaging as far as possible, but complaints continue to come in.

AMERICAN MONEY

Will be the Future Medium of Exchange in Cuba—Many Abuses Have Been Rectified in Santiago.

Correspondence of the Associated Press. SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 19.—The past week in Santiago de Cuba has been the furtherance of reforms and improvements already under way. New complications have arisen which we called upon to settle. There has been a slow and steady increase in the death rate.

The question of Spanish and American money and their respective values continues to agitate the town, and this will probably last until the end of the Spanish money remains. Notwithstanding General Wood's announcement that Spanish gold would be depreciated of its Cuban increase of 6 per cent on its face value, and that silver was at 50 per cent discount, many have persisted in circulating the silver, 25 francs is worth \$3.30 as formerly; and at no money changer's could one get \$10 in silver for \$5 in gold. Nine dollars in silver was offered, and this only on small amounts.

There has been a meeting of merchants in the place with the object of discussing this matter of values with General Wood, and the question of its legality was raised, further assurances that the measure applied to all transactions being asked for. The question of legality, however, was not discussed, and the merchants were assured that the ruling applied to all transactions, so that the meeting was rather abruptly terminated.

It is being recognized that American money will be the money of the future in Cuba. Workmen are publicly advised to insist upon their wages being paid in American money. Already small change is becoming very scarce. One cannot exchange gold for Spanish silver, and there is so little American silver that small sales are hard to make. The merchants are always imposed upon by the money lenders. Harsh measures from the palace could remedy this by a stringent application of the law and the severe treatment of offenders.

One abuse that has been rectified was the exorbitant price asked for food—a dollar a pound for meat, three dollars a bushel for charcoal that once sold for 80 cents, and a general continuation of blockade prices long after their justification had been removed. This matter has been taken up by the city council, and a careful consideration and a discussion of the subject with leading wholesalers and retailers a tariff in gold has been suggested. Already small change is becoming very scarce. One cannot exchange gold for Spanish silver, and there is so little American silver that small sales are hard to make. The merchants are always imposed upon by the money lenders. Harsh measures from the palace could remedy this by a stringent application of the law and the severe treatment of offenders.

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NEGOTIATIONS TO BE PROLONGED

If Spain is Humored—The Agitation for the Convocation of Cortes is Being Redoubled.

CAPITULATION DOESN'T INCLUDE ALL ISLANDS.

MADRID, Aug. 19.—The government has resolved to insist that the capitulation of Manila after the signing of the protocol shall have no effect in the peace negotiations unfavorable to Spain.

In any event the government holds that the capitulation having been signed by the commander of the town does not entail the surrender of the whole of the Philippines.

All the indications are that the peace negotiations will be prolonged. The opposition factions are redoubling the agitation for convoking the cortes, and it is said that Senor Sagasta begins to hesitate, although he shares the opinion of Duke Aldomovar De Rio, the foreign minister, as to the inconvenience involved in a meeting of the cortes and a series of debates during the peace negotiations.

It is possible that the cortes will meet after the elections to the councils general, about the middle of September.

The cabinet council to-night decided to appoint General Gonzales Parrado second in command in Cuba, Rear Admiral Luis Pastor Landero who succeeded Admiral Navarro, the Spanish commander in Cuban waters, and Marquis De Montero, minister of finance in the insular cabinet, as the commissioners of evacuation for Cuba.

The Porto Rican commission has not yet been appointed, the government awaiting an expression of the views of Governor General Macias, but it has been decided that Admiral Vallarino shall be one of the commissioners.

The peace commissioners have not yet been nominated, but it is believed the composition of the commission has been decided upon, though the names of its members will not be published yet, as the government is resolved to take advantage of the delay granted by the protocol in order to avoid a cabinet crisis.

El Liberal publishes remarks made by Senor Sagasta on the diplomatic and political situation quoting the premier as follows: "From a legal point of view the present state of things is neither peace nor war, but merely a suspension of hostilities. An armistice would have allowed us to dispel better the obscurity of the situation, but the United States declined to agree to our making a step further in advance. The questions to be solved are numerous and complex. What we have done first is to lay down certain bases, on which each minister may make any observation which study of the subject suggests. These will continue to be treated in daily cabinet councils, it being held that the bases in question are the fundamental instructions for the guidance of the various commissions in the forthcoming negotiations, to be supplemented and rectified subsequently by telegraph."

"In Cuba, besides evacuation, there are many other problems. Spain may abandon her sovereignty over the greater Antilles; but there will remain the question of edifices and all our properties. There are lawsuits before the tribunals affecting the interests of the Spaniards. In Havana there are a large number of criminals who have been condemned by the Spanish tribunals; what is to be done with them? Then there are other questions for which we have to fix a basis of discussion and agreement, regarding the Philippines. Besides these and other problems of greater importance there is a preliminary question to be discussed."

"According to international law, a suspension of hostilities has been signed and the surrender of Manila ought to have no legal effect. How will that principle be understood by the United States? This causes us much anxiety and we give it great attention, but we are still awaiting the information demanded from General Jaudenes, which has not yet reached us on account of the difficulties of communication between Manila and Hong Kong."

SHIP LOAD OF SICK.
Hospital ship Relief Arrives at New York from Porto Rico—Many Soldiers ill with Typhoid—Number Dead and Buried at Sea.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—The United States hospital ship Relief arrived here from Porto Rico with sick and wounded soldiers. The Relief left Ponce on the 14th and Mayaguez on the 15th inst. She carried 248 sick and wounded soldiers from General Miles' army. Ten deaths from typhoid fever occurred on the voyage. Nine of the victims were buried at sea. The body of Major Lawrence Smith, of Philadelphia, surgeon private, Company A, Second Wisconsin, and C. A. Currier, private, United States hospital corps, who died on Aug. 16, was enclosed in a metal coffin and brought here. Four deaths from typhoid fever occurred on the Relief while she was lying in Ponce harbor.

The bodies of these four were taken ashore and buried. They were: Philip Kopp, Company K, Sixteenth Pennsylvania; Aaron Sullivan, private, Troop A, Fifth United States cavalry; Theodore Bromson, private, Company A, Second Wisconsin, and C. A. Currier, private, United States hospital corps.

Following are the names of the nine men buried at sea: Frank J. Evans, private, Company C, Sixteenth Pennsylvania; Howard Thompson, private, hospital corps; Royal Young, private, Company A, Sixteenth Pennsylvania; George Wendin, quartermaster sergeant, Georgia; William C. Smith, private, Massachusetts; W. Reed, private, Company K, Fourth Ohio; Irving Campbell, corporal, Company C, Third Illinois.

A third number of cases of typhoid fever on the Relief, including those who have died, was 167, and the number aboard of her when she arrived at New York was 167. The Relief also brought twenty wounded men, including three officers, the most of whom were shot in the battle near Mayaguez on August 18. Among the wounded are: Frank J. Evans, private, Company C, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, wounded in the thigh; Private Theodore Lubold, Company I, Sixteenth Infantry, wounded in the elbow; Private Theodore Lubold, Company I, Sixteenth Infantry, wounded in the thigh.

The following passengers of the Relief landed at Quarantine and went to New York: Lieutenant Colonel Senn, Surgeon General Terry, of Governor Black's staff; Captain W. P. Edgerton, returning to West Point; Ernest L. Tovey, assistant secretary to General Lee, but assigned to General Miles' staff as interpreter; Richard Hardin Davis, of New York Herald, and Mr. Dunning of the Associated Press. Health Officer of the Porto Rico boarded the Relief immediately on her arrival at Quarantine and conferred with Major Torney, surgeon in charge, regarding the sick and wounded. Major Torney reported a total of 248 sick and convalescent. Of this number 151 were suffering from a severe type of typhoid fever. These patients will be taken to New York and Brooklyn hospitals as soon as arrangements can be made to receive them.

No Alarm About Yellow Fever.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The war department authorities are not alarmed about yellow fever among the troops in the United States, but a close watch is

NAVAL RENDEZVOUS

At Fort Monroe—Seventy War Vessels Will Be Brought Together There—No Post-War Developments of Importance Washington Washington Telegrams

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—One of the largest fleets of warships ever assembled in an American port will be brought together in the next few days at Fort Monroe. Already fifty-seven warships are under orders to rendezvous there, and the orders still to be issued will bring the total to the neighborhood of seventy. Naval officials say it is difficult to realize the extent of such a marine aggregation in one harbor.

The orders began issuing last Monday, when five ships were ordered to Fort Monroe. On the 14th another ship was added. On the 17th eight more were sent and on the 18th seventeen ships were added. To-day's orders include eighteen more ships. Before the orders began there were eight warships at Fort Monroe, so that the total up to date is fifty-seven.

Included in to-day's orders are the Newport, Rodgers, Lebanon, Wompatuck, Morris, Grinn, Lancaster, Machias, Osceola, Peoria, Massasoit, Sioux, Cheyenne, Wabana, Chickasaw, Helena, Detroit and Yankton. These and the ships previously ordered are mainly small craft, although there are a number of large cruisers and gunboats, including the San Francisco, Helena, Detroit, Topeka, Marietta and Castine. The movement of these ships northward is due to the close of hostilities and more particularly to the desire to get the ships away from points of possible fever infection. They will now be put in thorough repair and the crews will be gradually changed from naval millitaries to sailors of the regular navy.

Ships for West Indies.
The navy department has not yet determined what ships will go to Havana, San Juan and other points of Cuba and Porto Rico. There is felt to be no hurry about this until the authority of the United States is fully established throughout the islands. In the meantime the matter of polling the shore points is being considered and in due time a number of the light draught auxiliary craft and some of the single turreted monitors will be used for this coast patrol. It is found, however, that only four of the old monitors of the civil war are fit for this service in southern waters. As many naval vessels will be centered about the West Indies from this time forward the navy department will send the new floating dock recently bought in New York down to Pensacola, Florida, where it will be kept for docking the warships. At that point also there are good naval workshops to be used in conjunction with the floating dock. The dock is now being coppered and will be towed to Pensacola as soon as the September gales are over.

No Post-War Developments.
There were few developments of importance in the post-war situation today. The authorities are still waiting for General Merritt's report on the list of casualties and the state war and navy departments are interested in knowing the exact terms on which Manila was surrendered—whether the city alone or if all the Philippines were included. It was stated by officials that nothing additional on this point had been received up to the close of office hours today. The efforts to restore Manila continue but they have not proved successful thus far.

The claims made in Madrid that the protocol and not the capitulation, controls the status of affairs in the Philippines, will not be discussed by state department officials. The Madrid discussion is looked upon as rather academic as it is taken for granted that claims will be made on both sides and that the Paris tribunal will be the final arbiter of the case.

Spain's State Department.
Neither the state department nor the French embassy has yet received word that Spain has chosen her military commissions for Cuba and Porto Rico and some doubt is expressed as to the accuracy of the names given in London. The names given in these reports are those of Spanish generals and admirals now stationed in Cuba and Porto Rico, so that if the names are correct, no time will be lost in bringing the commissions together. The understanding here is that the sessions will begin at Havana and San Juan about the first week in September.

PRESIDENT'S REQUEST.
In Not Being Able to Be in New York City To-day.

NEW YORK, August 19.—The following from President McKinley was received by Mayor Van Wyck to-day: Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor, New York City:

The cordial invitation which you have extended on behalf of the citizens and officials of New York for the celebration of the 30th is deeply appreciated, and I sincerely regret that public duties prevent me from accepting it. I am, however, from Washington at that time. It would be a great pleasure to unite with the people in giving a home welcome to the officers and men of the American fleet, who return with such signal honor for themselves and their country after a memorable campaign of blockade and battle, but some future day I hope to make a personal visit to the stations of soldiers, sailors and marines to show, if only in slight degree, my appreciation of their heroic services to the nation. I cannot be present on Saturday. I am glad to have an opportunity of expressing my hearty sympathy with New York's tribute to the fleet.

(Signed) McKinley.

Administration Will Be Represented.
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 19.—The national administration will be represented at the naval parade in New York to-morrow by six members of the cabinet, Secretary Blaine, Postmaster General Smith and Attorney General Griggs left on a late afternoon train for New York, and Secretaries Alger, Dake and Wilson left at 11:35 tonight in a special car attached to the regular Pennsylvania Limited. They were accompanied by Governor Pingree, of Michigan, as a guest of Secretary Alger.

A DRAMATIC END.

The Death of General Morales Terminates the Revolution in the GUATEMALAN REPUBLIC.

Has Long Disturbed Affairs in Central America.

PEACE IS NOW HOPED FOR.

The Revolutionary General Organized a Band in Mexico, and Seizing Thousands of Bags of Coffee Made Headquarters of Them—Laid a United States Consul Under Tribute, and He Would Have Been Attended to in Short Order if He Had not Had the War with Spain on Our Hands—His Capture and Tragic Death.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The state department to-day received a cable dispatch from Minister Hunter, at Guatemala, telling of the dramatic death of General Morales, leader of the Guatemalan revolution and the collapse of that uprising. The dispatch is as follows:

"GUATEMALA, Aug. 18, 1898.
"Day, Washington.
"Ocos was occupied on the 10th by the government forces and 900 sacks of coffee and other valuable property of foreigners saved from destruction. This occupation was aided without force by Captain Fagan, of the British gunboat Leander, acting under request of British, German and United States ministers."

"Morales retreated before national troops to Cuchumatanes mountains, where he was surrounded and captured yesterday in a cave where he had been hiding for several days, without food and ill from hunger, fatigue and exposure. Commanding general ordered him removed to San Marcos. Medical aid was summoned but he died on the way at San Sebastian last night at 11 o'clock. This is the end of the revolution."

"HUNTER."
The tragic end of General Morales as reported to the state department, is but the last of the series of stirring events which have occurred in Guatemala within the last two weeks.

Inauguration a Reign of Terror.
Morales gathered together a good sized band along the Mexican border and made his appearance at the large town of Ocosingo. Here he inaugurated a reign of terror. He seized many thousands of bags of coffee and put them in the strange use of building breastworks for his revolutionary band. Sorties were made along the banks of the Usumacinta and other craft burned and destroyed.

One of the most audacious acts was the laying tribute upon the United States consul and other consuls. He was in the sum of \$1500. The condition of affairs has been reported to the state department from time to time and efforts were made, in conjunction with the Mexican authorities to put an end to the depredations.

There was some delay, however, owing to the death of the Mexican minister's wife; and his consequent absence from Washington. Ordinarily, the United States is represented in Guatemala waters by a warship, but owing to the war with Spain all our ships have been required elsewhere. It is in this connection that the foreign representatives, including those of the United States united in asking the aid of the British naval commander at Ocosingo. This has proved effective, according to the report from Minister Hunter, as the revolution is ended with the capture and death of General Morales.

Has Been a Conspicuous Figure.
Prosper Morales has been a conspicuous figure in Central American affairs during the last three years. He was minister of war in the cabinet of President Barrios, and it is said that he used the war office to foment the rebellion against Barrios. The latter detected the plot and Morales fled to the front, where he organized his revolutionary bands. In the meantime Barrios was assassinated, being succeeded by President Ceballos.